

horizontal crust-strains increased in intensity. During protracted periods of crush and deformation, the earlier intrusions suffered, together with the original thrust-masses and downslip-slices. They were cleaved and faulted, locally altered, sheared or fragmented just as their sedimentary roof and floor. Later dykes and veins ramified in them and in the environing sediments, and the direction of these later dykes often gives valuable evidence of the local horizontal crust-strains associated with continued local subsidences."

And at pages 13-14 of the Introduction it is conclusively stated that

"In the Fassa and Monzoni district there are the same evidences as in the Sella country of cross-folding and cross-thrusting. But now I furnish a mass of new evidence to show how greatly extended in time these movements were, how extremely complex their deformational effects, and how essentially the history of intermittent intercalations of igneous material was knit up with a long history of local subsidences taking place within the Periadriatic region of the Alps and producing effects which inevitably interfered with the movements of Alpine distribution."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Correction to "Notes on some Medusæ from Japan."

By R. KIRKPATRICK, F.Z.S.

IN a short paper entitled "Notes on some Medusæ from Japan," published in the 'Annals' for December 1903, I gave an account (p. 616) of a Medusa which I thought belonged to an undescribed genus and species, and to which I applied the names "*Gono-meandrus chrysostephanus*." This Medusa, however, was described and figured by Tilesius in 1818 (Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 1818, tom. vi. p. 554, pl. xviii.) under the name *Medusa saltatrix* (from Nagasaki).

Haeckel ('System der Medusen,' Zweiter Nachtrag, p. 636) places Tilesius's species under *Polyorchis*, though he had, in manuscript, referred it to a new genus, *Spirocodon*.

In 1886 Goette (Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1886, xxxix. p. 832) refers this species to the genus *Spirocodon*, Haeckel, and places the latter in a new subfamily, *Spirocodontidae*, between the subfamilies *Polyorchidae* and *Berenicidae* of the family *Cannotidae*.

I am much indebted to Mr. E. T. Browne for suggesting that the specimen described by me was the *Medusa saltatrix* of Tilesius and for calling my attention to the above-mentioned references to the literature on the subject.

As there has been no figure of *Spirocodon saltatrix* since the "leidliche Abbildung" published by Tilesius in 1818, I trust that the carefully drawn figures of Mr. Highley, published in connexion with my notes, will prove of interest.